

AN-9068

SupreMOS® 门极电阻设计指南

总结

开关速度更快的功率型MOSFET可以实现更高的功率转换效率。但是,随着开关速度的提高,器件和电路板上的寄生元件对开关特性的影响也随之加大。从而带来一些副作用,比如出现电压尖峰或EMI性能恶化。由于功率型MOSFET是门极控制型器件,所以实现平衡的重点在于优化门极驱动。门极驱动设计中的关键控制参数为外部串联门极电阻(R_g)。本说明书旨在介绍SupreMOS®产品在硬开关应用中 R_g 的最小和最大推荐值。 R_g 值过小会造成MOSFET开关关闭时漏源间的dv/dt过高,所以下限值就是为保证开关的dv/dt符合数据表中的规格要求。由于二极管特性直接影响dv/dt,因此使用碳化硅(SiC)、Deuxpeed®或STEALTHTM2二极管作为钳位二极管。 R_g 值过大会增加损耗,并降低效率;因此选择的上限值应确保与SuperFETT产品或其同类产品有相似的开关损耗。

根据dv/dt设置最小值

表1显示 R_g 的下限值。表1中 R_g 的单位为欧姆 (Ω)。由于 dv/dt随漏极电流大小而变化,因此在两种不同情况下进行测量。例如,在低于额定电流一半的情况下使用搭配 SiC二极管的FCP22N60N时, R_g 应大于等于27 ,方可确保开关关闭瞬时的开关dv/dt低于50V/ns。

与其他二极管相比,使用SiC二极管时,dv/dt较低,原因在于SiC SBD具有较高的结电容。在漏极电流较低Rg较小时,dv/dt值的差别会加大。因此在低电流的情况下,dv/dt相对较低,MOSFET的输出电容和二极管结电容对dv/dt的影响加大。

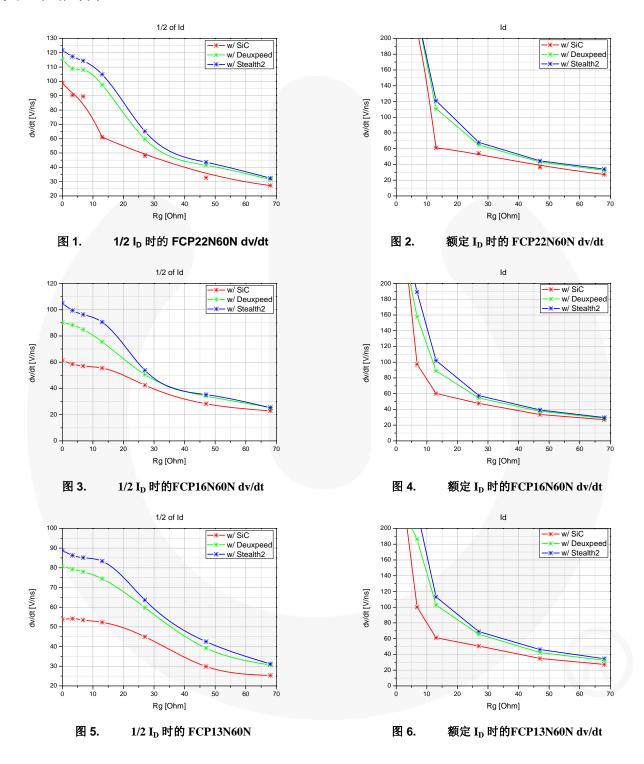
如果表1中的其他dv/dt需要指定的 R_g 值,可参考图1至图10进行选择。

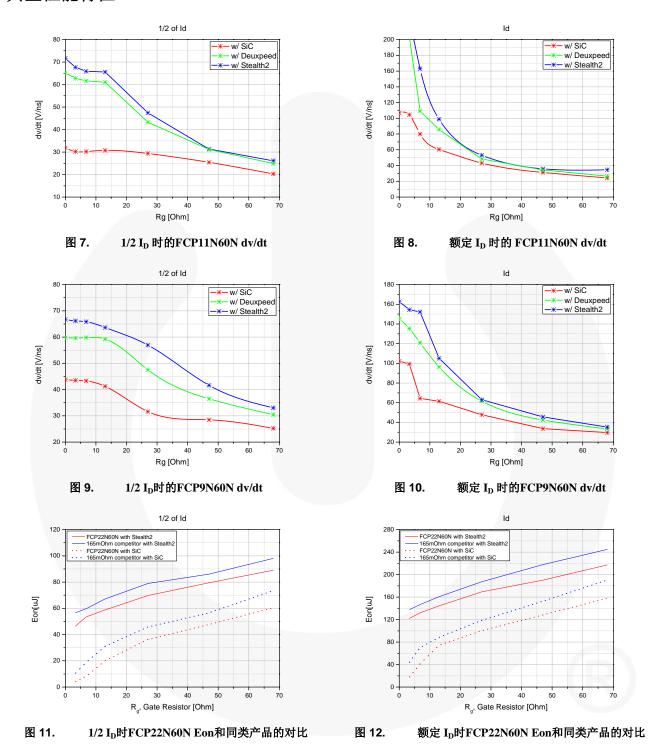
Rg 最小值列表

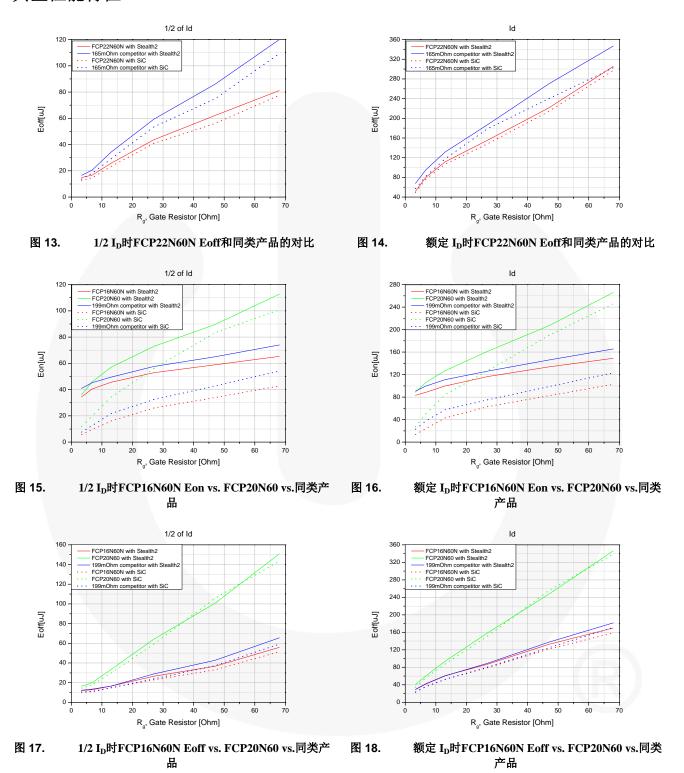
$R_{\rm g}$ at 1/2 of $I_{\rm d}$	dv/dt<100V/ns			dv/dt<50V/ns		
	SiC	Dx	S2	SiC	Dx	S2
FCP9N60N	0	0	0	0	33	36
FCP11N60N	0	0	0	0	33	36
FCP13N60N	0	0	0	27	36	39
FCP16N60N	0	0	6.8	27	33	36
FCP22N60N	0	13	18	27	36	39
$R_{\rm g}$ at rated $I_{ m d}$	dv/dt<100V/ns			dv/dt<50V/ns		
	SiC	Dx	S2	SiC	Dx	S2
FCP9N60N	6.8	13	18	27	43	47
FCP11N60N	6.8	13	18	27	36	39
FCP13N60N	10	16	22	30	43	47
FCP16N60N	10	13	18	27	36	39
FCP22N60N	10	16	22	30	43	47

考虑开关损耗时的上限值

如果用SupreMOS产品直接取代SuperFET或其他早期的功率型MOSFET,可降低开关损耗,但dv/dt会增大。若要将SupreMOS产品的dv/dt控制到SuperFET产品的水平,应增大 R_g 。在这种情况下,在提高SupreMOS的 R_g 时应有一个上限,以免SupreMOS的开关损耗过大。图11至图30显示针对各种设备所用 R_g 值下的开关损耗。可选择具有相当或更低开关损耗的 R_g 。例如,如果在FCP20N60 SuperFET产品中使用的 R_g 为10 ,带STEALTHTM2二极管的FCP16N60N SupreMOS在额定电流一半的情况下使用27 的 R_g 就能实现基本相同的 E_{ON} 和 E_{OFF} 。







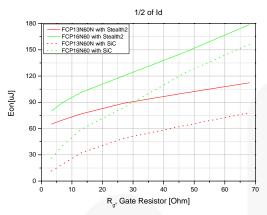


图 19. 1/2 I_D时FCP13N60N Eon vs. FCP16N60

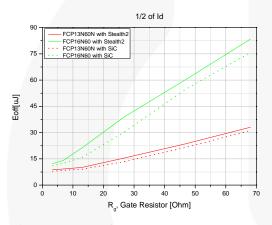


图 21. 1/2 I_D时FCP13N60N Eoff vs. FCP16N60

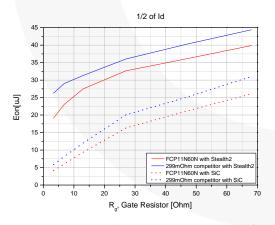


图 23. 1/2 I_D时FCP11N60N Eon vs. 同类产品

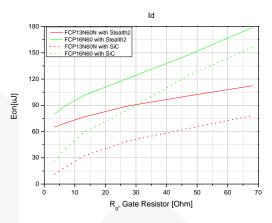


图 20. 额定I_D时FCP13N60N Eon vs. FCP16N60

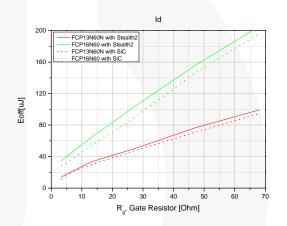


图 22. 额定 I_D时FCP13N60N Eoff vs. FCP16N60

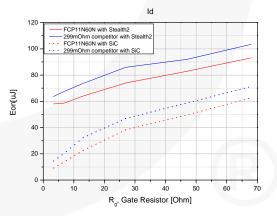
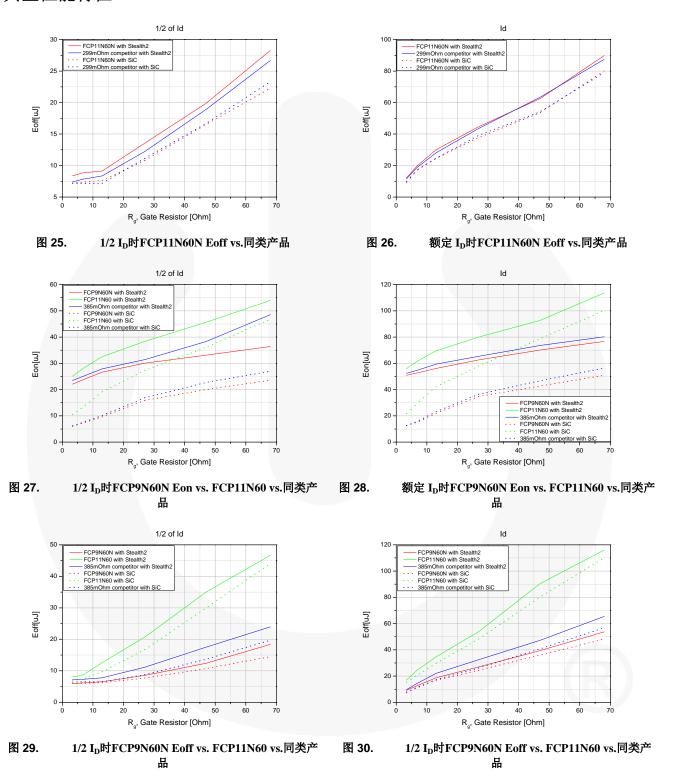


图 24. 额定 I_D时FCP11N60N Eon vs.同类产品



相关数据表

FCP22N60N — 600V N-Channel MOSFET, SupreMOS®

FCPF22N60NT — 600V N-Channel MOSFET, SupreMOS®

FCA22N60N — 600V N-Channel MOSFET, SupreMOS®

FCP16N60N — 600V N-Channel MOSFET, SupreMOS®

FCPF16N60NT — 600V N-Channel MOSFET, SupreMOS®

<u>FCA16N60N — 600V N-Channel MOSFET, SupreMOS®</u>

FCP13N60N — 600V N-Channel MOSFET, SupreMOS®

FCPF13N60NT — 600V N-Channel MOSFET, SupreMOS®

FCP11N60N — 600V N-Channel MOSFET, SupreMOSTM

<u>FCPF11N60NT — 600V N-Channel MOSFET, SupreMOS®</u>

<u>FCP9N60N — 600V N-Channel MOSFET, SupreMOS[®]</u> FCPF9N60NT — 600V N-Channel MOSFET, SupreMOS[®]

DISCLAIMER

FAIRCHILD SEMICONDUCTOR RESERVES THE RIGHT TO MAKE CHANGES WITHOUT FURTHER NOTICE TO ANY PRODUCTS HEREIN TO IMPROVE RELIABILITY, FUNCTION, OR DESIGN. FAIRCHILD DOES NOT ASSUME ANY LIABILITY ARISING OUT OF THE APPLICATION OR USE OF ANY PRODUCT OR CIRCUIT DESCRIBED HEREIN; NEITHER DOES IT CONVEY ANY LICENSE UNDER ITS PATENT RIGHTS, NOR THE RIGHTS OF OTHERS.

LIFE SUPPORT POLICY

FAIRCHILD'S PRODUCTS ARE NOT AUTHORIZED FOR USE AS CRITICAL COMPONENTS IN LIFE SUPPORT DEVICES OR SYSTEMS WITHOUT THE EXPRESS WRITTEN APPROVAL OF THE PRESIDENT OF FAIRCHILD SEMICONDUCTOR CORPORATION.
As used herein:

- Life support devices or systems are devices or systems which, (a)
 are intended for surgical implant into the body, or (b) support or
 sustain life, or (c) whose failure to perform when properly used in
 accordance with instructions for use provided in the labeling, can
 be reasonably expected to result in significant injury to the user.
- A critical component is any component of a life support device or system whose failure to perform can be reasonably expected to cause the failure of the life support device or system, or to affect its safety or effectiveness.